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VOL. XXVIII.] NOVEMBER 1, 1894. PRICE ONE PENNY.

JUBILEE YEAR.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

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Sold at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street;
SEELEY, JACKSON, AND HALLIDAY, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON;
W. D. BUCKLE, BRISTOL; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Published on the FIRST *of every Month.*

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MISSIONARIES URGENTLY NEEDED.

The earnest attention of the friends of the Society is urgently requested with reference to the following vacancies:—

(1) For Sao Paulo and Santos, Brazil.

A CLERGYMAN (in full orders), unmarried or married, no family preferred, is required at once for this Chaplaincy.

(2) For Salto and Fray Bentos, Uruguay.

A CLERGYMAN (in full orders), for itinerating, ministerial, and evangelistic work, unmarried, would be most suitable for the first year.

These needs are urgent; they have been published for some time past, and the Committee will be thankful for the active interest and co-operation of the supporters of the Mission in the highly important matter of filling these vacancies.

Address, THE SECRETARY, South American Missionary Society, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

With a view to the supply of these pressing needs, we ask our friends to continue with us in our prayers.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SHEET ALMANAC for 1895.

CONTAINING

Nine Portraits, Texts for Daily Use, Information as to Mission Stations, Countries and Populations, Products, Currency, Sailings, and Dates of Interest, is

NOW READY,

PRICE ONE PENNY.

SALE OF WORK, ST. STEPHEN, CANONBURY.

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY SALE

In behalf of Christ's Work at Home and Abroad, will be held (D.V.)

On DECEMBER 6th and 7th,

IN THE

CHURCH ROOM, CANONBURY ROAD,

To be opened at 3 p.m. on the 6th, and at 11 a.m. on the 7th.

The S. A. M. S. STALL will be under the care of Mrs. R. D. FREEMAN (late Miss BERTHA SANSOM), 7, Grange Road, Canonbury, N., to whom parcels may be sent. Contributions of Work or any Saleable Articles are earnestly requested.

WANTED, for binding with sets, copies of the ANNUAL REPORT for 1890. Friends having spare ones are requested to kindly send them to the SECRETARY, S.A.M.S., 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Proposed Mission to the Araucanian Indians.

SOME expressions used by the Committee in the Jubilee Circular, and reiterated in this Magazine, have led some of our friends to take a desponding view as to the proposed Mission to the Araucanians, which was meant, and we trust is, to be *the* Memorial of the Jubilee year. We can assure them that there is no cause for despondency, as the Committee are in good hope that the Christian bounty of our supporters will enable them to send out at least two missionaries to Araucania in the early part of next year.

NOVEMBER 1, 1894. JUBILEE YEAR.

Passing Notices.

WE have pleasure in announcing that the Committee have arranged with Mrs. Burleigh to assist in our Deputation work, with a view, if all be well, to some permanent and regular engagement for the year 1895.

Sao Paulo and Salto are still vacant and need chaplains.

The Jubilee Text Book, price 1s., free by post, and the Jubilee Sermons by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Derry and the Rev. Preb. Webb-Peploe, M.A., can be had by application to the offices of the Society. The sermons are 1d. each, or 6s. per hundred.

A lady at Brighton, wishing to make a Jubilee offering, has sent us a beautiful old gold ring with an emerald set in diamonds. Price £15, to be devoted to the Araucanian Mission.

The following is an extract from the *St. Bartholomew's* (Rosario) *Church Magazine* :—

"THE JUBILEE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

"The celebration of this event was held in St. Bartholomew's Church and at Alberdi on Sunday the 8th. The Archdeacon preached morning and evening to full congregations, and gave an account of the origin and progress of the Society, and described the work it is endeavouring to do on the continent. In pressing its claims upon the support and sympathy of Church people in South America he noted that the Rosario people have reason to be grateful for the support which it has given to St. Bartholomew's from its commencement up to the present time, and that to its agency the English Church in South America owes its Bishop. He also noted the fact that the first superintendent of the Mission to the Paraguayan Chaco Indians, the lamented Adolfo Henricksen, was sent from Rosario."

The Prayer Union.

THE following are the subjects for Prayer on Monday, November 12 :—

1. May God send us some faithful and fitting men for Sao Paulo and for Salto, and guide us to the selection of a devoted lady to take charge of the Children's Homes at Tekenika.
2. May liberal means be forthcoming to enable the Committee to send out the proposed Mission to the Indians of Araucania in the early part of next year.

The Rev. David J. Lee, M.D.

MR. LEE was appointed in the year 1870 to undertake spiritual and medical work on the West Coast of South America. He worked acceptably for some time at Panama, and then visited England (at the instance of the Committee), where he undertook Deputation work for the Society, awaiting the call to some other post in the mission field. This presented itself in the year 1874, and Dr. Lee sailed from England on January 30, 1874, authorised by the Society to go to Para, and, after consulting with Mr. Clough, to advise the Committee as to the contemplated Mission to the tribes on the River Amazon. In this work he engaged for some months, doubtless little anticipating how soon he would be called away to rest from his labours.

Mr. Resyek records the following in reference to the closing scene of his life :—

"He had made up his mind to return to Para *viâ* Manaos. On the morning of the 8th of October we left Terruham in the steamer 'Colibri.' After a harassing day we arrived at a place called Saccado. Here, as in other places, as many as had chosen could have passed the night ashore. Unfortunately, Dr. Lee on *this* night remained on board to sleep. He turned into the captain's hammock. The dead silence of the night was suddenly interrupted by a faint voice calling out to the captain, who was asleep in the same room with me, 'The boat has gone down.'"

Thus perished Dr. Lee. His remains were recovered and decently buried, Mr. Resyek reading the Burial Service.

"Dr. Lee was a man of undaunted energy and devoted zeal ; and in the short time that he had been engaged in the cause he had undertaken, had secured the support and countenance of the authorities for the evangelisation of the heathen Indians. He familiarised the Committee with its difficulties as well as indicated the lines of operation on which it might be desirable to place it."

The Southern Mission.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Lawrence's recent letters:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, June* 12, 1894.

"Through the kindness of unknown friends we have lately received some papers and periodicals, which we highly value; and for all such tokens of kindness, manifested towards us in our distant sphere of labour, I wish, through the medium of the Magazine, to express our sincere gratitude. We seldom see a new book; when a new paper or periodical reaches us it is always greatly appreciated. I have received the *Christian* regularly for a long time, direct from the editor. Lately, the *Life of Faith* (monthly issue) has been sent us; also the *News*, *Home Words*, &c. I should be most thankful if some other friend would kindly send me the *English Churchman* regularly. We have confidence that our friends in great Britain or elsewhere will not fail to continue the supply of a little fresh reading matter occasionally, as there is a continual demand by many around us for something to read. We have received at various times very sympathetic and encouraging letters from different unknown Christian friends, not directly connected with the South American Missionary Society, who seem to know but little of what God has done, and is still doing, through the instrumentality of His people, for the natives of Tierra del Fuégo. We do most heartily welcome such letters, and sincerely wish their number would increase. Perhaps it may be well to mention that all letters, papers, &c., sent direct, should be addressed care of Messrs. Wehrhahn and Co., Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, South America; otherwise they may easily go astray, and not reach their proper destination. Any books or parcels may be forwarded through the South American Missionary Society.

"In the neighbourhood of Ooshooia there are English, German, Norwegian, and Spanish speaking people, who, more or less, can read and speak English. Also at the new saw-mills, about eight miles westward of Ooshooia, some of the employés are English, and others understand English. Occasionally some of them come by boat to Ooshooia when necessity arises. They invariably come to us for the loan of something to read. We are always pleased to supply them with such as we have, but it is often difficult to find what is suitable, as we wish to put into their hands only that which is really good and profitable. As yet I have been unable to visit this and other distant settlements. I had hoped, when the 'Allen Gardiner' should again visit us, to have had the opportunity of doing so. On the opposite side of the channel and westward there are small native settlements, from whence most of the Indians often visit Ooshooia, others not so frequently; scarcely one of whom ever travels so far south as Tekenika station.

"Henry Cutunoosh, Edmund Hahshawia, and others who are able to

read, are very fond of having books in their possession. The other day, when visiting one of the cottages where two Christian native families are living, I stepped into the inner room to see a woman who was suffering from a slight accident which had happened to her foot a few days previously. I was pleased to see a small bookshelf of his own (the native's) making with a few books on it which he said he valued. Among them I could see the Bible, a prayer-book, and hymn-book.

"The natives who are able to understand something of what they read, are always very glad to receive a *South American Missionary Magazine*. They are also pleased to get all the verbal information they can when our correspondence reaches us, about which they ask many questions with regard to the Mission and our friends in England. I am thankful to say that many of the natives steadfastly resist all intoxicating drinks, though in some cases they find it very difficult to do so. I will give you one instance which came under my notice a short time ago. While visiting on the opposite side of the bay I met a gentleman of very respectable appearance, of English descent, who spoke English and Spanish fluently. He came as a passenger in one of the vessels from Buenos Ayres, like many others, as a visitor only to this country. While in conversation with him he happened to mention that in calling at the western settlement, about eight miles from Ooshooia, he saw some natives from whom he wished to purchase some skins. One of them told him that he had some in his wigwam, and would bring them to him on the morrow. The gentleman said he at once partly prepaid him in provisions, flour, rice, coffee, sugar, &c.; and added, 'I also gave the native a bottle of cognac and a bottle of caña,' at which I told him that I was truly sorry that he had put into the hands of a native two bottles of strong alcohol, and I was not surprised that if the native drank the contents of the bottles he should entirely forget all about the skins, and consequently fail to fulfil his promise. I told him I hoped he would never again be guilty of such an offence towards a poor weak native.

"We and the natives need your prayers, and we are encouraged to hope that we have them continually."

"*June* 18, 1894.

"There are daily demands upon us which require attention, especially where the industry of the natives depends so much upon the active exertions of the missionaries. The people of Tierra del Fuégo need teachers who can interest themselves in everything that pertains to their temporal welfare as well as their spirtual benefit, and in everyday life, whatever their occupation may be, can lead them on, by example, to make the best use of the time by filling up spare hours in a manner that will enable them to rightly value the opportunities which God has given for our improvement in this world. It is quite certain the natives are influenced for good just in proportion as we live following the example of Christ.

"The Mission station is very quiet and peaceable now compared to

what it was some time ago. On this side of the bay we are a small community—only the two youngest members of our family at home. Mrs. Lawrence and myself are the only workers here at present, our son and daughter being at Tekenika station, and my second son having just gone there in the cutter to take provisions, &c. We feel the loss of Mrs. Hemmings and others who were formerly our fellow-labourers here.

"Most of the miners have now left the country, as some of them could not find sufficient gold to pay their expenses, as it is not found to be so plentiful as was reported. Consequently we are now living in very peaceable times. There is seldom any night-work now for the Alcalde or myself. Some time ago it was not unusual to call me up during midnight hours (even though the Alcalde was on the spot) to some disturbance at the natives' houses through miners and the drink.

"The present Governor and under-officials are carrying out good discipline. Everyone speaks favourably of them. His Excellency has lately started the working of saw-mill machinery for wood-cutting at Ooshooia, which will greatly facilitate the obtaining of boards on the spot for building purposes; also the cutting of wood for fuel, &c. As often as I have the opportunity of crossing the bay to visit the settlers I am always most cordially received, and especially by the Government officials and those whom we have known for a long time.

"I shall be very thankful if you can possibly send me some small books, pamphlets, illuminated texts, &c., not only English; I am especially anxious to obtain some in Spanish, as many of the Spanish-speaking people cannot read English, and are in great need of books. Perhaps some of our unknown Christian friends in Great Britain, readers of the *South American Missionary Magazine*, may be able and would gladly supply if they only knew how much we need them. Assorted interesting anecdotes would be very acceptable—*Jarrold's Penny Popular Stories* or any others if they can be obtained in Spanish."

"*June* 23, 1894.

"For several weeks necessary provisions have been very short at Ooshooia; no flour for sale. Messrs. Fique and Co. have been twice disappointed in not receiving flour from Buenos Ayres by the two last steamers. They hope to receive the most needed supply by the next vessel. The last time I sent the cutter to Tekenika, the acting Governor kindly lent me a little flour for Mrs. Hemmings and Mr. Pringle, though he had but a small quantity for use at the 'Gobernacion.'

"I am very glad to say that there are now three steamers appointed to run from Buenos Ayres to Tierra del Fuégo alternately, with regulated charges for freight; they always touch at Sandy Point before calling at Ooshooia, which facilitates our receiving goods at a reasonable charge for freight."

"*July* 26, 1894.

"I am writing under rather anxious circumstances. We have been expecting the arrival of the Argentine relief steamer 'Villarino' from Buenos Ayres. She was to have reached this place about three weeks

ago. Provisions have been very scarce at all the places in this neighbourhood for the last three or four months. The two last steamers which arrived at Ooshooia in May and June brought no flour for Messrs. Figue and Co., and very little of other necessaries, consequently they have been unable to supply the wants of the Mission at Tekenika station. About six weeks ago I sent the cutter to Tekenika with a small quantity of beans and rice, and all the flour I could obtain (only 200 lbs.), with cases of clothing, &c., also some beef, as we were expecting the 'Villarino' would arrive early in July with flour, &c. I promised Mr. Pringle that I would send the much-needed supply as soon as the steamer arrived. Now she is three weeks behind her time, and scarcely any food in the place. I know the provisions at Tekenika must be nearly exhausted, and under present circumstances it is impossible for us to send them sufficient."

"*August* 3, 1894.

"I am very thankful to be able to forward you a few lines just to say that the long-expected steamer 'Villarino' has arrived with the much-needed provisions—at the same hour that the cutter was going to sail for Tekenika with very little food on board. Fortunately, we were able yesterday to obtain a supply of flour, biscuit, &c., for that station, consequently the delay was not in vain.

"This morning at an early hour the cutter sailed for Tekenika station with a cargo of provisions. We hope she will reach her destination to-morrow, so that our anxieties may be relieved.

"The boat from Tekenika arrived here to-day with the sad news that a few days after the cutter left last time, with my son and daughter on board for a short visit to Ooshooia, the boys' house caught fire, and some of the boys were badly burnt, and that two had died. No doubt you will receive particulars from Mr. Pringle."

Mr. Pringle writes :—

"*Tekenika Station, Tierra del Fuégo, May* 29, 1894.

"Having a few minutes to spare to-night, I have sat down to write you a few lines. We are, as you will readily believe, longing for news from you about our little corner of the vineyard, and are just wondering what God will send us next. I know that whatever He *does* send will be the best thing for all of us, so that it is not so much anxiety I feel, but just a little impatience. Everything is going on all right, but I long for a *forward* movement for our poor fellows here. Still, this I feel is a time of preparation for that movement, as, when I have got a firmer grip of the strange but rather expressive language, I shall feel more completely armed for the combat with the powers of sin. Mr. J. M. Lawrence has rendered me valuable assistance in this respect, and I am grateful to him indeed. I am sorry to say that Mrs. Hemmings has not been quite up to her usual standard of health lately, the damp is telling greatly upon her. She seems a little better now, however, and says so herself, and being her own medical adviser she surely ought to know. There is nothing

of importance to tell you in the way of news since my last letter. I must record, however, that we honoured the Queen's birthday (May 24) in real Scotch fashion. I mustered all the available guns on the station, to the number of six, and we fell in and fired a volley as the Union Jack was run up—a regular *feu-de-joie*, afterwards giving three cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty. At night we had a grand bonfire, in which an empty tar-barrel played a conspicuous part. We observed the day as a holiday throughout. The boys made a fine snow man, and we planted him hard by. During the evening, however, he fell a victim to the spirit of mischief, which prompted us to take pot shots at him with duck-shot. Our dear Bishop believes in raising the natives by promoting cheerfulness by every lawful means, and an occasional holiday is a great means of lifting them a little out of their rather depressing circumstances. The boys are longing for school very much, and when I tell them that a teacher is coming from England they are very pleased. I tried to keep up the school, but it is simply impossible under existing circumstances. I have begun to rebuild 'Stirling' House, but the work has been much hindered by heavy falls of snow. Piles are also driven for a church and schoolroom combined, but of course the material is not to hand. The food question is quite a serious one here and at Ooshooia. I daresay Mr. Lawrence has given you his views on the subject already. It is, as you can well understand, quite impossible to keep the people around us and get the necessary work done (spiritual and practical) without a good supply of flour and biscuits, &c. We should all be glad, for this and other reasons, to *have the 'Allen Gardiner' hug our shores after her necessary trip with our respected chief.* We are much cheered by the knowledge that you are daily praying for us. God will assuredly bless us if we put our trust in Him *continually.* His promises are sure. May our faith be steadfast!"

The Argentine Republic.

ARCHDEACON SHIMIELD writes:—

"*Rosario de Santa Fé, September* 7, 1894.

"I am truly thankful that the Committee have decided on sending Mr. Wilkes to Rosario for the Spanish work, and I think he will prove a very useful addition to our staff. I am afraid I may appear to be desirous of absorbing too much of the Society's funds, but I do wish we had another good man in holy orders for the provinces of Cordoba and Tucuman! A glance at the map will show how far removed these localities are from Rosario, and you will understand how much time it occupies merely to pay them a flying visit. For example, Cordoba is over 400 kilometros from Rosario, and Tucuman 850 kilemetros by the nearest route (a kilometro is 1,154·73 yards). In both these important

towns and provinces, both on the lines of railway and scattered about the country districts, there are communities of English and other European Protestants who are without regular religious ministrations, and when we consider that their children born in this country are growing up without religious instruction or the means of grace, we cannot but fear that ultimately they must either become indifferent to religion altogether or become absorbed into the Roman Church, which is the only form of religion accessible to them. But as this exists in its most degraded form in South America, they are not likely to be influenced by it for good.

"All along the Central Argentine Railway, from Rosario to Cordoba, towns are springing into existence, created by the colonies of German, Swiss, and Italian agriculturists, who are mostly Protestants, and who take advantage of our ministrations. I have been astonished to see the development in this respect since I passed over the line six years ago. Places which then contained only a few poor houses have now become important country towns. You will therefore understand what a large field of work there is of a very interesting and important kind in this province.

"On August 24 (St. Bartholomew's Day) we celebrated the anniversary of the dedication of our church. It was a day full of tender associations, and was doubly interesting because of the Confirmation which our dear Bishop held here. There were nineteen Spanish-speaking candidates drawn from the colonies I have referred to, and chiefly from the neighbourhood of Carcaraña. They came in by train in the morning, and the Bishop confirmed them in the Spanish language. At his request I gave them an address on the solemnity of the act and on the spirit in which they should engage in it.

"In the evening a Confirmation of the English-speaking candidates was held. They numbered fourteen, and were drawn from the town and the Central Argentine Railway workshops. Our church was adorned with most beautiful flowers and plants sent by members of the congregation. There was a good congregation, and the service was bright and hearty. Thus ended our Dedication Day, not without many sincere prayers that those young lives dedicated anew to their Lord may be filled with His Holy Spirit.

"Our missionaries in the Chaco continue to desire a visit from me, and, as the Bishop approves, I shall try to start in about ten days if I am well enough. I am now just recovering from an attack of influenza which has confined me to my room for more than a week. This epidemic is prevalent both here and in Buenos Ayres.

"I return the letter from Mrs. Fox which you enclosed to me. I wish a man could be found for my old district in Uruguay. It is most distressing to me to know that it is still left uncared for. If you have not found a suitable chaplain by November I will try and pay the district another visit, and will look up Mrs. Fox's son at Las Delicias.

"To-morrow we have our annual Sunday-school picnic, of which I will send you an account hereafter."

Our Missions to Seamen.

R. SPOONER writes:—

"*Rosario Sailors' Home and Mission.*

"Report for the quarter April—June, 1894:—

"We have had a very busy time this year with the abundant wheat harvest, and a large quantity awaits shipment, which will keep trade brisk for some time.

"You will be glad to know that the Home has never done so well as this year, and the income would have been much larger but for the revolutions, which paralysed the shipping, causing us a great loss, as we could not turn the sailors into the streets to starve, and provisions rose to famine prices.

"We are at a great disadvantage in this port, as there is a bar lower down the river, and steamers have to finish loading in Buenos Ayres or La Plata, so we do very little business with them, as they ship their men when ready for sea.

"All things considered, I think we have every reason to thank God for enabling us to keep the Home afloat, as well as making headway to some extent against all the rough winds and waves of opposition that an institution of this kind has to contend with in a country like this.

"Our annual meeting was held on July 13, the best we have ever had, as much interest was shown in all branches of the Mission. C. D. Cutts, Esq., our new Chairman of Committee, presided, and speeches were delivered by Archdeacon Shimield, Rev. W. Fallon, W. Barnett, Esq. (Hon. Sec.), Capt. Ferguson, Capt. Ericsson, and other friends, who all rejoiced at the progress made and the good work the Home was doing for seamen and for all who came within our reach on land, as many a mother's boy who had come down in the world through drink and misfortune had been enabled to make a new start in life both spiritually and temporally. For this we praise God and press onward, counting on His promise that 'as thy days, so shall thy strength be.'

"Thanking you, and all the kind friends who have helped us, by their prayers and funds, to carry on this important work through another year in this spiritually dark land, I trust you will all continue to strengthen our hands this year also.

"Ships visited, 135; meetings held, 48; attendance at same, 1,196; visits to hospitals and prisons, 44; periodicals, tracts, &c., distributed, 6,600; packets of reading to outgoing ships, 117; Scriptures distributed, 194.

"P.S.—Any booklets, papers, &c., you can kindly send through Archdeacon Shimield will be thankfully received."

Parcels of books addressed to Mr. Spooner, care of the Secretary, S.A.M.S., 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C., will be forwarded by the first opportunity.

The Araucanian Indians:

THEIR HISTORY *(continued)*, 1593—1641.

WHEN Loyola arrived at Santiago, the capital, with a strong body of troops, the cause of the Araucanians seemed well-nigh hopeless. They had not, however, despaired, but had elected as toqui a chief named Paillamachu, of advanced age, but of great activity. It was reserved for him to surpass the military achievements of his predecessors, to destroy the forts erected in his country by the Spaniards, and to restore to it its ancient independence. He appointed two lieutenants, Pelantaru and Millacalquin, instead of one, as was the usual custom, and as the Araucanian forces had been greatly reduced, he retired, like Antiguenu, to the marshes of Lumaco, where he proceeded to raise and train an army.

Loyola meanwhile had arrived at Concepcion to carry on the war, and Paillamachu took the opportunity of sending thither an officer named Antipillan, nominally to compliment him, but really to gain information. The governor tried to impress the envoy with a sense of the superior resources of the King of Spain, urging that the Araucanians should come to terms. Antipillan replied, "We are not ignorant of the power of your prince, which extends from the east to the west. But we are not to be despised, for though we are but a small people we have hitherto, nevertheless, resisted his immense power. Your ideas respecting peace are very different from ours. By peace we understand an entire cessation of hostilities, which is to be followed by a complete renunciation on your part of any pretended right of control over us, and the restoration of all those lands which you have occupied in our territories. You, on the contrary, under that name, seek to subject us, to which we will never consent while we have a drop of blood left in our veins." The governor, struck by these sentiments, dismissed him with strong expressions of esteem, in which he did not stand alone, for the Araucanian character won the admiration even of the Spanish historians, and the principal heroes of Ercilla's poem "Araucana" are the Araucanian chiefs.

The war, however, recommenced by Loyola's establishing a new fort south of the Bio Bio, the toqui avoiding a general engagement and contenting himself with a guerilla warfare. But when two more forts were erected farther south these were quickly taken, and Loyola himself, with his whole retinue, was surprised and killed in 1598. This success was followed by a general uprising of the Araucanian nation, apparently by a concerted plan, and all the Spanish fortresses were besieged, Paillamachu even crossing the Bio Bio, burning the towns of Concepcion and Chillan, and carrying off great spoil. Quinones, the then governor, having received reinforcements from Peru, sought, with 2,000 men, to cut off the toqui's retreat from another expedition undertaken with an equal force, but Paillamachu effected his escape after a severe combat at

Yumbel, the governor quartering and hanging the prisoners he made. Paillamuchu's next feat was the capture, by surprise, of the town of Valdivia, his army, 4,000 strong, seventy of whom were armed with muskets lately captured from the Spaniards, crossing the broad River Calacala by swimming in the night. At daybreak he stormed the city and burned it, killing many of the inhabitants, and even attacking the shipping in the harbour. Thence he returned in triumph with a booty of 2,000,000 dollars, all the cannon, and more than 400 prisoners. One by

AN ARAUCANIAN OF ANGOL.

one, the Spanish fortresses fell into the hands of the Araucanians; Villa Rica in 1602, after a siege of two years and eleven months. Imperial, another of them, had its fall delayed by the courage of a heroine—this time on the Spanish side—named Ines Aguilera. She had lost her husband and brothers in the siege, but dissuaded the garrison from surrendering, and conducted the defence until an opportunity occurred for her escape by sea with the bishop and a number of the inhabitants.

The King of Spain rewarded her courage with a pension of 2,000 dollars. Thus there did not remain south of the Bio Bio a single Spanish fort, or a Spaniard that was not a prisoner. Paillamachu, the most successful Araucanian general, died in 1603, and was succeeded by Huenecura. He succeeded in completely destroying the army of Ramon, the new governor, 3,000 strong besides the auxiliaries, which had been imprudently divided into two columns. The toqui crushed one after the other, but was himself afterwards routed, though not very decisively, in 1610. Ramon was the most humane governor there had been in Chili, and was esteemed by the Araucanians whom, when prisoners, he had always kindly treated.

About this time a Jesuit missionary, Luis de Valdivia, went to Spain, and represented to the King, Philip III., the injury done to the cause of religion by the continuance of the war. Philip sent out orders that it should cease, and that the Bio Bio should be the boundary between the two nations. Valdivia returned to Chili in 1612, and communicated this proposal to the new toqui Ancanamon, and a meeting was arranged between him, Valdivia, and the governor. A reception with military honours was accorded to the Araucanian chief, who brought with him a number of Spanish captives whom he had set at liberty. The terms of peace were that the Bio Bio should be the boundary, that all deserters on each side should be given up, and that the Roman Catholic missionaries should be allowed to work in Araucania. The toqui required the evacuation of two forts on the seacoast, which was agreed to, but it so happened that one of his wives was a Spanish lady. She fled for refuge to the governor with two children and four women, two of whom were also the wives and two the daughters of Ancanamon, whom she had persuaded to join her religion. Ancanamon required his daughters' release, but the Spaniards would only give up the eldest, who had not been baptized. Meanwhile Utiflame, a chief ulmen, formerly bitterly hostile to the Spaniards, had been gained over by the release of his son, and offered to receive the missionaries himself, and use his influence with Ancanamon to come to terms. He received in charge the latter's wives and three missionaries, one a cousin of Pope Alexander VII., but Ancanamon was so enraged at the coming of the missionaries that he at once attacked the party with 200 cavalry, and killed all three and Utiflame as well. The Spanish army cried for vengeance, and the war recommenced as fiercely as before.

In 1617 Lientur was elected toqui, and his military operations were conducted with such rapidity and secrecy that the Spaniards gave him the name of "The Wizard," and he found an able lieutenant in Levipillan. In spite of the forts and sentinels which lined the Bio Bio, he was always able to pass and repass it without loss. First he captured 400 horses intended to remount the Spanish cavalry; he then defeated the Corregidor of Chillan; next he vanquished Rebolledo, the commander of Yumbel, cutting almost his whole force to pieces and taking thirty-six prisoners. He failed indeed to take the place by postponing its investment till the next year, but by way of compensation obtained a series of

other successes until he resigned the command in 1625, and it devolved on Putapichion, who had formerly been a slave to a Spaniard, Diego Truxillo. His first attack was made on the Fort of the Nativity, strongly situated on a mountain, and well provided with artillery. Unexpectedly scaling the steep ascent, he gained the ditch, and with burning arrows set fire to the palisades and houses, but was then received with such a fire of musketry that he had to retreat, carrying off twelve prisoners and some horses, and afterwards ravaging the Spanish provinces and carrying off much spoil. The governor, Don Luis de Cordova, retaliated by a counter-invasion, but on his return was attacked and lost all the booty he had secured. Next Putapichion defeated and killed Alonzo Cordova, the quartermaster, by means of an ambuscade, and by forcing him to give battle in an unfavourable position, the Spanish horsemen being unable to withstand the Araucanian cavalry, which had now become very expert ; Laso, the governor, who was also attacked, with difficulty repulsing the enemy, but losing his scarlet cloak in the action. Putapichion, however, sullied his laurels by reviving the almost forgotten custom of the "pruloncon," or killing a prisoner in honour of victory. This cruel proceeding, however, did not please all the nation, and the "ulmen" who dispatched the prisoner declared he only did so to avoid a quarrel with his commander. Laso subsequently collected about 2,700 men, and met, at Alvarada, the toqui's army, 3,200 strong. Their excellent order excited the admiration of the governor, whose cavalry was so roughly handled that it had to shelter itself behind the infantry. This also was broken, but at this crisis Putapichion was slain, and the Spaniards, rallying themselves, in turn routed the Araucanians, who, however, succeeded in carrying off the body of their general.

After this the war continued with various vicissitudes of defeat and victory. The Dutch in 1638 tried to form an alliance with the Araucanians, but they suspected all strangers and met them in a hostile spirit. Their chiefs had not, however, the caution of Paillamachu, so that they lost a great number of men, and the Spanish troops ravaged their territory. The governor sent his prisoners in exile to Peru. This was worse than death to the Araucanians. Whenever, as they were carried along the coast, they came in sight of land, they would leap overboard to escape by swimming. Some of them did so, and even of those who were brought to Callao some managed to seize boats and return home, coasting successfully the long distance between that port and the Bio Bio river.

Meanwhile both sides had become exhausted, and the Marquis de Baydes, who arrived as governor in 1640, was anxious to conclude peace. The toqui, Lincopichion, desired it equally, and the terms were finally settled on January 6, 1641, at the village of Quillin, where the leaders on each side, with great numbers of their followers, attended. Lincopichion opened the proceedings with an eloquent speech, after which a llama was killed, and its blood sprinkled on a branch of the "canelo," or cinnamon-tree—the token of peace with the Araucanians—and presented

to the governor. The treaty was similar to that proposed to Ancanamon, except that, in addition, the Araucanians were not to permit the landing of strangers on their coast, or furnish supplies to any foreign nation whatever. Twenty-eight llamas were then sacrificed, the two chiefs embraced, and high festival was held for the next three days. All prisoners were released, and the "ninety years war" came to an end.

Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association.

ANNUAL SALE OF WORK.

ITH much thankfulness and renewed sense of the Lord's goodness we record £151 18s. 6d. as the result of the two days' "Sale of Work," October 3 and 4; this sum being now increased by subsequent purchases to £160. We desired to mark the Society's Jubilee Year by an *increase*, and we trust that, through the kindness of many absent friends, we may even yet add to this sum during the next month. The supply of work was most liberal, and excellent in quality and description. Very encouraging indeed it was to meet, for our *seventeenth* Annual Sale, many fellow-workers who have been with us from the commencement, and in perfect accord and satisfaction following the same methods and rules which we were then led to adopt, as we believe by Divine guidance, and on which we trust we have had the Lord's blessing.

Once more we have received valuable contributions of beautiful work from our kind friends at Combe Down, and also from the ladies of the working parties at Clifton and Westerham, and many other friends who thus annually help us, and of whose prayers for our success and sympathy we are well assured.

We also record with special thankfulness that our "King's Pillar," constructed by a member of our Association to commemorate the Society's Jubilee Year by a special offering of £100 towards the proposed Mission to the Araucanian Indians, was completed just in time for our "Sale," only four blocks remaining unfilled. It recorded £105, each block representing 10s., and bearing the signature of the donor or collector and a selected text.

The "Sale" was, as usual, opened with prayer and praise and an address, on the first day by A. R. Pite, Esq., and on the following day by Rev. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence. We also had the pleasure of Mrs. Burleigh's presence and help, and many friends had the opportunity of meeting her and listening to her interesting details of the Mission Life at Tekenika. We were cheered with fine weather and a fairly good attendance on both days.

Provincial Proceedings.

THE Association Registers for September, exclusive of Ireland, show that thirty-four sermons were preached and eleven meetings held for the Society, yielding in all £127 1s. 6d. The paucity of meetings may be accounted for by remembering that September is becoming almost as much a holiday month as either of its predecessors. And this is specially the case in the South, where we notice that the only week-day engagement was the drawing-room meeting taken by Mr. Simpson and Mrs. Burleigh at Bersted in Sussex, under the presidency of Bishop Tufnell. But it is only right to add that the Sundays were well filled, eighteen sermons being preached on the five Sundays, the Rev. J. Roe helping Mr. Martlew at Ware Parish Church and the Rev. E. T. Griffiths most kindly and efficiently pleading the cause of the Society at St. James's, Cheltenham. The Rev. W. Winlaw also kindly preached a sermon for us in his own church at Morden, which is a new opening. Of these there were ten during the month, including three in Birmingham, three in Cumberland, and Coddington and Ledbury in Herefordshire. But perhaps the most interesting place opened to our Society for the first time is Basildon in Berks, for here it was that, on June 28, 1794, Allen F. Gardiner was born, his parents residing at the Vicarage prior to the erection of Coombe Lodge. Possibly few of our readers have realised that this is the centenary of our founder's birth as well as the Jubilee of the Society, an additional reason, if one were needed, why the Christian public should be forward with their offerings for "the neglected continent." A *trebled* in place of a *doubled* subscription might be suggested to those who can afford it.

Mr. Grundy's trip to the Isle of Man seems to have been very successful. It included three sermons and three meetings, and embraced Castletown, Ramsey, and Douglas. The Leamington meeting had the benefit of the advocacy of Bishop Mitchinson, and resulted in a collection of more than ten guineas. And here it may be remarked how thankful the English Church should be for the presence of retired Colonial Bishops. No men do more for the missionary cause, as our own records show. *They know the truth about foreign lands.*

Work in Ireland will be treated of in a future number, but we would just mention that the late Rev. M. Wilson, whose hearty support at Strabane we well remember, has left £20 to the Society. Coming from so discriminating a Christian, the legacy is worth a great deal more than its intrinsic value.

Contributions thankfully received from Sept. 23 to October 23, 1894.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** **will be given in the next Annual Report.**

JUBILEE FUND.

To strengthen existing work and, if enough, to start a Mission to Araucania.

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	1,676	8	11
Anonymous	3	10	0
Barnett, Geo. W., Esq., making donation of £52 10s.	32	10	0
Bedford: Mrs. Molony, Araucanian Mission	1	0	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle: J. W. Carlile, Esq., 21s.; Miss Stratton, 20s.	2	1	0
Charleville, per Rev. W. D. Harpur: Coll. by Miss Drew	1	0	0
Clapham, per Mrs. Lillingston: The Misses Riddell	1	0	0
Do., J. C. B.	1	0	0
Derby, per Miss Gell: Dr. and Mrs. Ogle	0	10	0
Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Thos., a Thankoffering	5	0	0
Freshford, Bath: Anon.	0	10	0
Fripp, Mrs. F.	0	10	0
Great Malvern, per Miss Mason: Miss Mason, The Grange, £5; Miss S. Mason, £5	10	0	0
Gretford and Wilsthorpe, per Miss Kate Joy	0	10	0
Hall, Miss	0	10	0
Hampstead, per Miss Harton: Mrs. Hedger, 15s. 8d.; Miss E. A. Walker, 8s. 6d.	1	4	2
Hughes-Hughes, W., Esq., J.P., addl. sub. for Araucanian Mission	10	10	0
India: Mrs. Pennell	3	3	0
Islington: John Adams, Esq., 21s.; Mrs. Adams, 10s. 6d.	1	11	6
Kinlough, Ireland, per Miss F. Tate: Miss Tate, 12s.; Sarah J. Beatty, 9s. 4d.; Emily Mackey, 8s.; Lillie Morton, 2s 8d.; Annie Smirl, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Browne, 2s.	1	16	6
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell: Mr. and Mrs. Allison, 20s.; Miss Silke, Tunbridge Wells, 2nd don., 20s.; W. Burr, Esq., per Miss Silke, 10s.; Mrs. Hancock, Ealing, 10s.; Mrs. J. J. Mitchell, 20s.; Miss M. G. Neville, coll., 20s. 6d.	5	0	6
Long, Mrs., Araucanian Mission	0	2	6
Newtown Butler: Coll. by Miss Gladys Parkinson Cumine	1	0	6
Onslow Square, St. Paul's, per Miss Logan: F. E. Muntz, Esq., £1 1s.; Mrs. Keir, 10s.; Mrs. McGarel, 10s.; Miss Reeve, 5s.; S. J. Higgs, 2s. 6d.	2	8	6
Plymouth, per Miss B. King: Miss Tarner, 5s.; Mrs. Armstrong, 2s. 6d.; Rev. J. Jones, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Jones, 2s. 6d.; Miss B. King, 5s.; Mrs. J. Kelly, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Edlin, 3s.; Coll. cards, 14s.; Small sums, 2s. 6d.	1	19	6
Rearsby: J. Hollingworth, Esq.	0	10	0
Scarborough, per Miss Oldfield: Mrs. Rhodes, 5s.; Miss Hodgson, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Fenwick, 2s. 6d.: Mrs. Watson, 10s.; Miss Chambers, 20s.; Mrs. Leafe, 3s.; Mrs. Wilson, 10s.; Mrs. C. Stringer, 5s.; Miss Hebden, 40s.; J. H. Phillipps, Esq., 21s.; Mrs. Jones, 2s. 6d.; Miss Crosby, 2s. 6d.; Sowers' Band, 4s. 6d.; Hon. Sec., 20s.; Small sums, 6s.	7	15	0
Spruell, Miss	0	5	0
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow: Mrs. Pearce, 5s.; Mrs. Paliologus, 1s.; Miss Leaf, £2; Mrs. McDougal, 3s.; Miss Langton, 21s.	3	10	0
Whitehouse, Ireland, per Rev. R. W. Cooper: Lily Chesnut, 2s. 6d.; Carrie Smith, 2s. 6d.; Willie Gaskin, 2s. 6d.; Lizzie McFall, 2s. 8d.; Minnie Crawford, 1s. 8d.; M. Cochrane, 3s. 7d.; Tickets for M., £3 7s.	4	2	5
	£1,780	19	0

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Hollon Bequest, per the Charity Commissioners	3	10	8
Pill, Miss	50	0	0
S.P.C.K. Grant from Canning's Fund towards Mr. Wilke's passage to Rosario	6	0	0
Walker, Mrs., Legacy from a friend for Fuégian Mission	9	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Bowles, Rev. H. A.	0	5	0
Haldane, Miss Emma	1	1	0
Hicklin, Miss	0	10	6
Holmested, E. A., Esq.	2	2	0
Hughes-Hughes, W., Esq., J.P.	10	10	0
Huntly, J. S., Esq.	1	1	0
In Memoriam, L. G. Sundius, per Mrs. Minchim	1	1	0
Luck, Mrs. and Miss	1	0	0
Ranken, Misses	0	11	0
Sprigg, Mrs.	1	0	0
Spruell, Miss	0	10	0
Stanley, Mrs.	0	10	0
Waddington, Major Gen.	1	1	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

Anerley, per Frank M. Ponder, Esq., Holy Trinity, D.R.M., Dr. and Mrs. Veale, including sub. 5s. Mrs. Minn	4	1	2
City, St. Paul's Missionary Society (Messrs. Hitchcock, Williams, & Co.)	6	15	0
Clapham, per Mrs. Lillingston	4	2	0
Highgate, Miss Sprawston	1	0	0
Kennington, W. A. Nathan, Esq.	0	10	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association, per Miss Couty, Annual Sale of Work	160	0	0
Do., per do., Juvenile Association, including Bible Class, £3 6s. 2d.; Special donations, £4 6s.; Lee Chapel Missionary Association, per Mr. Tucker, after address by Mr. Ponder, £2 2s.; Coll. at D.R.M., Mrs. Morris, £1 13s.	18	10	6
Putney, per Miss Weller	0	17	0
Richmond, for Rosario, towards services in Camp of Santa Fé: Rev. C. D. Francis, £2; Miss Francis, £2; Miss F. Francis, £2; Mrs. Murray, £2	8	0	0
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow	48	15	0
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.: Mrs. Liddle, don., 10s., Colls., 15s.	1	5	0

PROVINCES.

Apsley Guise, in lieu of D.R.M.	2	0	0
Armytage Bridge, per Rev. H. J. Blaythwaite	0	17	0
Bedford, Mrs. Molony	5	0	0
Binstead, per Rev. G. V. Garland	1	7	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Sulivan	7	9	0

	£	s.	d.
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	11	1	0
Do., per do., Miss Ashton (for "A.G.")	0	5	0
Carlisle, S.S., Christ Church, per Rev. J. Suttie	3	16	0
Do., St. James', per Rev. W. Farrer	0	11	0
Chester, per Mrs. Potts	3	5	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	9	16	5
Clifton and Bristol, C. T. Trusted, Esq. (for Paraguay Chaco Medical Mission Work)	10	0	0
Croydon, per Miss Edith Keable	0	6	5
Derby, S., St. Peter's, per Rev. J. E. Matthews	1	8	0
Eastwood, S.S. and M., per Rev. H. W. Plumptre	8	10	0
Great Malvern: E. Lloyd, Esq., £2 2s.; Miss Gale, £1 1s.	3	3	0
Gretford and Wilsthorpe, per Miss Kate Joy	4	0	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner, including £8 8s. coll. at Annual M.	20	0	0
Do., Rev. J. Lee Warner	1	0	0
Kersal Moor: Mrs. Davies Colley, 20s.; Mrs. Schunk, 20s.	2	0	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell (to commemorate eighty-sixth birthday), £3; Rev. G. P. Bassett Kerry, 10s. 6d.; coll. after Meeting, £10 10s. 6d.	14	1	0
Liverpool, per H. W. Rowe, Esq.	30	5	0
Do., S., St. Bede's, per Rev. G. Martin	3	15	3
Manchester, per John Lowe, Esq.	4	3	0
Newlands, S., per Rev. J. Carr	1	0	0
Penwerris, S.S., per Rev. A. Schuyler Sutton	5	1	3
Plymouth, Sale of Work, per Mrs. Rogers	13	2	0
Rhyl, D.R.M., per Rev. D. Edwards	4	0	0
St. Albans, Miss M. Loraine	5	0	0
Seacombe, S., per Rev. R. J. Weatherell	2	10	7
Southampton, per Col. Ward: Miss Pauline and Rosina Bushe	5	0	0
Southport, per C. E. Austin, Esq.	12	9	11
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Muggeridge	21	13	8
Ware, S., per Rev. E. E. W. Kirkby	3	15	6
Warrington, S., St. Paul's, per Rev. H. Pigot	3	0	0
Do., Holy Trinity, per Rev. C. Carleton	3	11	2
Willington, per G. S. Messiter, Esq. (cards)	0	16	4
Worksop, Harvest Thankoffering, per Rev. G. Dobree	5	0	6
Yarmouth: G. Glanfield, 5s.; Miss Springall, 5s.	0	10	0
SCOTLAND.			
Edinburgh, St. Paul's, per Repres. Church Council	3	6	8
Moffat, coll. by — Drummond	0	5	0
IRELAND.			
Arklow, per Rev. R. C. Hallowes	7	2	0
Ashfield, per Rev. D. Plummer	1	0	3
Ballyshannon, per Rev. S. G. Cochrane	1	5	6
Belturbet, M., per Rev. J. C. Jackson	1	1	6
Bundoran, S., per Rev. F. Naylor	2	0	0
Cahirconlish, S., per Rev. J. F. Lynch	1	6	7
Cork, Miss Fleming, for Fuégian Mission	1	0	0
Culduff, per Rev. J. Clarke Huston	2	2	6
Dublin, G. de Butts, Esq., for Illustrations	1	1	0
Do., per Rev. H. Mahony: Rev. F. A. Fell	6	6	0
Durganstown, per Rev. J. Milner, coll.	2	12	1
Do., don., Rev. J. Milner	1	1	0
Glendermott, M., per Rev. W. Colquhoun	0	7	0
Killaghtee, M., per Rev. E. H. Nunns	0	18	0
Killucan, per Rev. W. Falkiner	3	5	0
Kinawley, M., per Rev. J. C. Head	1	5	0
Kinlough, M., per Rev. R. Tate	1	2	2
Leix, per Rev. G. R. Graham	1	1	2
Limerick, S. at the Cathedral, per Very Rev. the Dean	4	5	9
Malin, M., per Rev. E. Story	1	7	3
Moate, per Rev. T. H. Aldwell	1	5	7
Newry, S., St. Mary's, per Rev. S. Smart	3	10	0
Do., S., St. Patrick's, per Rev. W. Moore	2	0	0
Newtown Butler, S.S. and M., per Rev. G. Parkinson Cumine	4	7	0
Portarlington, per Rev. J. F. Cole	0	8	6
Rathmines, Holy Trinity, per Rev. S. M. Harris	4	0	0
Rathmullen, S., per Rev. W. B. Lloyd	2	1	0
Tyrrells Pass, per Very Rev. Dean Dowse	1	15	2
Do., coll., per Rev. W. Summers	0	5	0
Wilson's Hospital, per the Rev. the Warden	1	1	5

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